(XXXIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 1760.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6 1779.

PHILADELPHIA.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of character and diſtinction at New-Haven, in the ſtate of Connecticut, to a gentleman in this city, dated New-Haven, July 12.

"LORD'S-DAY evening, the 4th inſtant, at 9 o'clock, we were by expreſs adviſed here that the fleet was this ſide Fairfield, ſtanding eaſtward. Upon this our alarm guns were fired, and we ſent out boats to reconnoitre their approach, or paſſing by. At 2 o'clock in the morning they were diſcovered making for Weſt-Haven point, on the weſt ſide of the harbour. Signals were given to the fort, and an alarm then made in earneſt; and colonel Sabin, of the militia regiment in this diſtrict, ordered to beat to arms at half after two o'clock on Monday morning, the 5th inſtant.

"From the tower of the college ſteeple, through a teleſcope, we ſaw the landing of the enemy at Weſt-Haven, four miles from town, at five o'clock, or a little after ſun riſe. They formed and marched forward to Allen-town, two miles from town; here they ſhould have turned and croſſed over the cauſeway and bridge to town, but colonel Sabin with armed inhabitants, and two pieces of artillery, had ſtationed themſelves there, and by a well directed fire repelled them. Thereupon they turned off, and went round through Weſtfield along up the left of the river, four miles further to Darby road. At their coming out of Weſt-Haven, colonel Sabin had advanced over the bridge to Milford hill to meet them; and capt. Hillhouſe, with ſome very ſpirited young men, proceeded, attacked and drove in their advanced party. Upon their coming up to Allen-town, a little neighbourhood ſo called, profeſſor Dagget was taken, wounded with bayonets, abuſed and carried off, though afterwards left in town. As the enemy proceeded up the river, a corps of volunteers under colonel Burr of New-Jerſey harraſſed their left flank—and colonel Sabin with the artillery, and a conſtantly increaſing force of armed inhabitants, croſſed the fields from the weſt-bridge along the right of the river, to the bridge at Weſt-Rock on Darby road, two miles from town. Here we made a ſtand on both ſides the river—a detachment of the enemy aimed at the powder-mills, a quarter of a mile from the bridge, but were repulſed by major Hughes, &c. of the continentals, occaſionally here, and the ſpirited militia which began by this time to pour in from all parts, and a corps from Darby with major Smith. Perhaps I may be miſtaken in ſome of theſe particulars, and not ſufficiently informed to do juſtice to individuals, either officers or ſoldiers. We captivated ſome, and turned them from the mills. The enemy marched in three diviſions, guarded on the left with light infantry, on their right by the river. A part of them croſſed over or forded the river, twenty rods below the bridge, while the main body croſſed at the bridge. At the top of the hill our people met them, and gave them annoyance, as well there as in the reſt of their march to town, about two miles. At four o'clock afternoon they entered the town, our people fighting ſtill on the retreat, till they came to Neck-Bridge, a mile N. E. of the town. While theſe things were carrying on on the town-ſide, general Tryon landed the other half of the army at Five-Mile-Point, and poſſeſſed himſelf of that part of Eaſt-Haven adjoining the water, and ſet fire to a houſe, and after an obſtinate reſiſtance carried our fort at Black-Rock, three miles from town—then he took his ſtation on Bacon-Hill, over againſt us. The militia flocked in from 30 miles round, perhaps four or five thouſand or more, and accumulated at four places—Neck-Bridge, which the enemy had pulled up, at Eaſt-Haven, attacked and annoying Tryon's corps at Mill-Lane, where they had a picket guard, and at Ditch-Corner, at the N. W. entrance of the town, on Cheſhire road. At this laſt place, and at Eaſt-Haven, there was inceſſant firing with field-pieces and fire-arms all the reſt of the day, and with conſiderable execution on both ſides. Among others, the ſtudents of the college diſtinguiſhed themſelves for bravery and heroic enterprize. The town was given up to plunder, firſt by the ſoldiery, from their entrance into town till eight o'clock in the evening, when the general ordered all to reſt till one o'clock in the morning, and then to parade for departure; ſecondly by the ſailors, from one o'clock in the morning till their departure. I am obliged to catch different moments to write, and perhaps may repeat things.

"The fleet was counted differently. I ſaw it, and from the beſt obſervation I could make, I believe they may be conſidered about 30 ſail of men of war and tranſports, beſides tenders, &c. of which 15 only were top-ſail veſſels. As to the army, they are generally called 3000, commanded by general Tryon and brigadier-general Garth. Tryon, with one half, landed on the eaſt ſide; Garth, with the other half, landed on the weſt ſide of the harbour, came round into town, and next morning croſſing over made a junction at Bacon-Hill, in Eaſt-Haven. I doubt theſe numbers, and from ſome eſtimates formed upon the length and depth of their marching column, I believe they were not above 6 or 700 which entered the town, and all agree the army was equally divided. I judge their total under 2000 troops. They are the ſame plundering and deſtroying legion which burned Suffolk, in Virginia. They ſaid they conſiſted of eight regiments. By numerous accounts it appears that general Garth and his officers were extremely intimidated in town, for fear the militia from without ſhould ruſh in—to that degree, that general Garth was for going over to Eaſt-Haven, and joining Tryon's diviſion that night, and not lodge in town; but Tryon aſſured him of certain aſſiſtance in caſe of accidents. Garth gave out for his diviſion to parade at one o'clock on Tueſday morning, which accordingly they did, intending ſilently to have withdrawn before day—but they did not march till after ſun riſe, and about five o'clock the town was evacuated with great ſtilneſs.—The enemy ſpared all the public buildings and dwelling houſes, but at their departure fired four ſtores on the long wharf and ſeven veſſels. They plundered and inſulted the inhabitants moſt amazingly. They carried off with them ſundry priſoners, John Whiting, Eſq; juſtice of the peace and judge of probate, the only officer tarrying in town acting under the ſtate. There went off voluntarily, Joſhua Chandler, Eſq; C. Camp, and Amos Botsford, Eſquires, with their families.

"On Tueſday the ſcene of action was chiefly on the eaſt ſide. The enemy took their poſition on Bacon-hill acroſs the river, and one mile eaſt of the ſtate-houſe in town. Four or five regiments were aſſembled under general Ward on the eaſt ſide. Here they fought on both ſides in diſtant ſcattered firing, in ſallies, ſkirmiſhes and attacks in our American manner, killing and captivating, till we made conſiderable deſtruction among them. We forced the enemy from the hill, who retreated towards the fort, and embarked at ſun-ſet, being Tueſday the 6th inſtant, under cover of their gallies with 18 pounders. We had four men killed in Eaſt-Haven. In the courſe of the day they ſet fire to a number of dwelling-houſes at Eaſt-Haven, and the barracks in the forts. In the whole affair we had about 27 killed, of which two were murdered in town. Perhaps 20 captivated inhabitants, not in arms. The wounded cannot be ſo well aſcertained, as they were carried off the field by their friends. We certainly did the enemy more damage than would have been expected. They loſt a colonel, adjutant Campbell, killed, ſeveral officers wounded mortally, and ſome died immediately. Their wounded were carried in ſix or eight chairs, and eight or nine other carriages, ſome of which had eight or ten wounded in them. Their loſs is generally eſtimated at 150 killed, wounded and miſſing. We captured 39.

"The enemy ſailed from hence Tueſday evening.—Wedneſday, the 7th inſtant, at three o'clock P. M. they landed at Fairfield, a town of about 100 houſes, which they plundered and laid in aſhes, burning the meeting-houſe, epiſcopal church, court-houſe, and about 70 or 80 dwelling-houſes, leaving only 15 or 16 within two miles around.

"They landed at Norwalk on Lord's-day morning, the 11th inſt. plundered and burned the town, leaving only half a dozen houſes, and embarked the ſame day.—They burned the meeting-houſe and epiſcopal church, uſing this moſt horrid, blaſphemous, and heaven daring language when they ſet them on fire—" Now, God Almighty, come and defend your own Houſe."—Indeed I believe this to be the moſt abandoned, vile and helliſh corps, that were ever permitted by heaven to exiſt.—The whole Britiſh army has been ſifted, to abſtract and ſelect officers and troops of the moſt mercileſs barbarity, and every way of the moſt debauched and ſavage characters, for this laſt national vengeance of burning and deſolation. Let the memory of governor Tryon and his choſen bloody plundering legion be ever accurſed, and go down to poſterity with infamy through all American ages.

"*July* 13. The main body of the king's army were yeſterday on the weſt heights of Byram river, as I have it from a gentleman who left Norwalk yeſterday morning. They call themſelves 6000 at Byram, and 3000 with Tryon. Their 6000 I judge 3000; thus, 22d, 23d and 37th, or however three regiments of Britiſh, ſay 700 (the 37th is the largeſt, and has but 300) queen's rangers 300, Emerick's corps 150, Cathcart's Britiſh legion 200, beſides grenadiers, light-infantry and horſe. But ſuppoſe their whole force at Rhode-Iſland, New-York, North-River and on the Connecticut route, to be 12,000—what is this to 600,000 intrepid ſons of America? What the conflagration of the whole ſea-coaſt, in compariſon with the ſweets of liberty, and the glory of independence?"

Head-quarters, New-Windſor, July 21, 1779.

SIR,

On the 16th inſtant I had the honour to inform congreſs of a ſucceſsful attack upon the enemy's poſt at Stony-Point, on the preceding night, by brigadier-general Wayne, and the corps of light-infantry under his command. The ulterior operations in which we have been engaged, have hitherto put it out of my power to tranſmit the particulars of this intereſting event. They will now be found in the incloſed report, which I have received from general Wayne. To the encomiums he has deſervedly beſtowed on the officers and men under his command, it gives me pleaſure to add, that his own conduct throughout the whole of this arduous enterprize merits the warmeſt approbation of congreſs. He improved upon the plan recommended by me, and executed it in a manner that does ſignal honour to his judgment and to his bravery. In a critical moment of the aſſault, he received a fleſh wound in the head with a muſket ball, but continued leading on his men with unſhaken firmneſs.

I now beg leave for the private ſatisfaction of congreſs, to explain the motives which induced me to direct the attempt. ——

It has been the unanimous ſentiment to evacuate the captured poſt at Stony-Point, remove the cannon and ſtores, and deſtroy the works, which was accompliſhed on the night of the 18th, one piece of heavy cannon only excepted. For want of proper tackling within reach to tranſport the cannon by land, we were obliged to ſend them to the fort by water. The movements of the enemy's veſſels created ſome uneaſineſs on their account, and induced me to keep one of the pieces for their protection, which finally could not be brought off, without riſking more for its preſervation than it was worth. We alſo loſt a galley, which was ordered down to cover the boats. She got under way on her return the afternoon of the 18th. The enemy began a ſevere and continued cannonade upon her, from which having received ſome injury, which diſabled her for proceeding, ſhe was run aſhore. Not being able to get her afloat, till late in the flood tide, and one or two of the enemy's veſſels under favour of the night, having paſſed above her, ſhe was ſet on fire and blown up.

It is probable congreſs will be pleaſed to beſtow ſome marks of conſideration upon thoſe officers, who diſtinguiſhed themſelves upon this occaſion. Every officer and man of the corps deſerves great credit, but there were particular ones whoſe ſituation placed them foremoſt in danger, and made their conduct moſt conſpicuous. Lieutenant-colonel Fleury and major Steward commanded the two attacks. Lieutenants Gibbons and Knox commanded the advanced parties or *forlorn hopes*, and all acquitted themſelves as well as it was poſſible. Theſe officers have a claim to be more particularly noticed.

Mr. Archer, who will have the honour of delivering theſe diſpatches, is a volunteer aid to general Wayne, and a gentleman of merit. His zeal, activity and ſpirit are conſpicuous upon every occaſion. I have the honour to be,

With the greateſt reſpect and eſteem,

Your excellency's moſt obedient humble ſervant,

G. WASHINGTON.

I forgot to mention, that two flags and two ſtandards were taken, the former belonging to the garriſon, and the latter to the 17th regiment. Theſe ſhall be ſent to congreſs by the firſt convenient opportunity.

SIR, *Stony Point, July 17, 1779.*

I have the honour of giving you a full and particular relation of the reduction of this point, by the light infantry under my command.

On the 15th inſtant at twelve o'clock we took up our line of march, from Sandy-Beach, diſtant 14 miles from this place; the roads being exceedingly bad and narrow, and having to paſs over high mountains; through deep moraſſes, and difficult defiles; we were obliged to move in ſingle files the greateſt part of the way. At eight o'clock in the evening, the van arrived at Mr. Springſteel's, within one and a half miles of the enemy, and formed into columns as faſt as they came up, agreeable to the order of battle annexed; viz. colonels Febiger's and Meig's regiments, with major Hull's detachment, formed the right column; colonel Butler's regiment and major Murfree's two companies, the left. The troops remained in this poſition until ſeveral of the principal officers, with myſelf, had returned from reconnoitering the works. Half after eleven o'clock, being the hour fixed on, the whole moved forward, the van of the right conſiſted of one hundred and fifty volunteers, properly officered, who advanced with unloaded muſkets and fixed bayonets, under the command of lieutenant-colonel Fleury; theſe were preceded by twenty picked men, and a vigilant and brave officer to remove the abbatis and other obſtructions. The van of the left conſiſted of one hundred volunteers, under the command of major Steward, with unloaded muſkets and fixed bayonets, alſo preceded by a brave and determined officer, with twenty men, for the ſame purpoſe as the other.

At twelve o'clock the aſſault was to begin on the right and left flanks of the enemy's works, whilſt major Murfree amuſed them in front; but a deep morais covering their whole front, and at this time overflowed by the tide, together with other obſtructions, rendered the approaches more difficult than were at firſt apprehended, ſo that it was about twenty minutes after twelve before the aſſault began, previous to which I placed myſelf at the head of Febiger's regiment or right column, and gave the troops the moſt pointed orders not to fire on any account, but place their whole dependence on the bayonet, which order was literally and faithfully obeyed. Neither the deep moraſs, the formidable and double rows of abbatis, or the ſtrong works in front and flank, could damp the ardour of the troops, who in the face of a moſt tremendous and inceſſant fire of muſketry, and from cannon loaded with grape-ſhot, forced their way at the point of the bayonet, through every obſtacle, both columns meeting in the center of the enemy's works, nearly at the ſame inſtant. Too much praiſe cannot be given to lieutenant-colonel Fleury, (who ſtruck the enemy's ſtandard with his own hand) and to major Steward, who commanded the advanced parties, for their brave and prudent conduct.

Colonels Butler, Meigs and Febiger conducted themſelves with that coolneſs, bravery and perſeverance, that will ever inſure ſucceſs. Lieutenant-colonel Hay was wounded in the thigh, bravely fighting at the head of his battalion. I ſhould take up too much of your excellency's time, was I to particularize every individual who deſerves it, for his bravery on this occaſion. I cannot, however, omit major Lee, to whom I am indebted for frequent and very uſeful intelligence, which contributed much to the ſucceſs of the enterprize, and it is with the greateſt pleaſure I acknowledge to you, I was ſupported in the attack by all the officers and ſoldiers under my command, to the utmoſt of my wiſhes. The officers and privates of the artillery exerted themſelves in turning the cannon againſt Verplanks-Point, and forced them to cut the cables of their ſhipping, and run down the river.

I ſhould be wanting in gratitude was I to omit mentioning captain Fiſhburn and Mr. Archer, my two aids de camp, who on every occaſion ſhewed the greateſt in-

trepidity, and ſupporting me into the works after I received my wound in paſſing the laſt abbatis.

Enclоſed are the returns of the killed and wounded of the light infantry, as alſo of the enemy, together with the number of priſoners taken, likewiſe of the ordnance and ſtores found in the garriſon.

I forgot to inform your excellency that previous to my marching, I had drawn general Muhlenberg into my rear, who with three hundren men of his brigade took poſt on the oppoſite ſide of the marſh ſo as to be in readineſs either to ſupport me or to cover a retreat in caſe of accident, and I have no doubt of his faithfully and effectually executing either, had there been any occaſion for him.

The humanity of our brave ſoldiery, who ſcorned to take the lives of a vanquiſhed foe calling for mercy, reflects the higheſt honour on them, and accounts for the few of the enemy killed on the occaſion.

I am not ſatisfied with the manner in which I have mentioned the conduct of lieutenants Gibbons and Knox, the two gentlemen who led the advanced parties of twenty men each—their diſtinguiſhed bravery deſerves the higheſt commendation—the firſt belongs to the ſixth Pennſylvania regiment, and loſt 17 men killed and wounded in the attack; the laſt belongs to the ninth diſtrict, who was more fortunate in ſaving his men though not leſs expoſed.

I have the honour to be, with great reſpect,
Your excellency's moſt obedient humble ſervant,
ANTHONY WAYNE.

General WASHINGTON.

*** *See the liſt of killed, wounded, and taken, in laſt week's Gazette.*

Return of Ordnance and Stores taken at Stony-Point, July 15, 1779, at night.

Ordnance. Braſs. 3 12 pounders, 1 3 pounder; iron, 2 24 pounders, 2 18 pounders, and 1 12 pounder; braſs howitzer, 8 inch, 1; braſs mortars, 10 inch, 1; 5 and a half inch, 2; 4 and 2 5ths of an inch, 2.

30 ſponges with ſtaves and rammer-heads; 9 ladles, with ſtaves; 11 wadhooks, with ſtaves; 4 drag-ropes, with pins; 4 draught chains; 24 handſpikes; 11 aprons of lead; 12 axes; 20 boxes; 10 buckets; 40 bottoms of wood, 10 inch; 5 budge barrels; 4 bruſhes for kit; 10 hand-barrows; 1 cart ſling, compleat; 14 large and 7 ſmall leather cartouches; 2 iron crows; 5 muzzle caps; 2 compaſſes; 10 pounds tallow candles; 15 oil-clothes.

Flannel cartridges, filled. 24 pounders 603, 12 pounders 1174; 3 pounders 295; 20 8 inch howitz; 38 5 and a half, and 40 4 and 2-5ths inch mortars—Empty, 146 8 inch howitz; 240 5 and half, and 240 4 and 2-5ths inch mortars.

Cartridge paper, filled, 18 pounders 158—empty, 18 pounders, 100; muſket, with ball, 28,752.

3 funnels; 1816 fuzes, drove and primed; 1261 muſket flints; 9 and half pounds flax; 14 hammers; 1 powder horn; 11 tanned hides; 4 hand and 2 beam hooks; 9 and half ſets mens harneſs; 6 hand hatchets; 2 and half tons of junk; 1 complete triangle gin; 3 bars of iron; 2 cutting knives; 2 paring knives, with block and ſtable, 9 pounds kit; 3 iron melting ladles; 1 muſcovy and 2 dark lanthorns; 7 ſkeins Hambro' line; laboratory cheſts; 2 copper meaſures; 11 mallets and ſetters; 8 ſkeins marline, 100 lb. nails, and 1000 lb. clouts; 5 mantelets; 39 barrels corned, 4 duſty, and 4 mealed powder; 20 dozen port-fires; 15 punches for vents; 3 pair pincers; 12 plummets of lead; 8 fathoms of rope for laſhing; 12 rockets, with ſticks; 8 ſticks with port fire; 40 ſpikes for nailing guns; 3 ſaws.

Shot fixed with powder, For 12 pounders, 217 round, 92 caſe; *to wood bottoms,* 24 pounders, 304 round, 104 caſe; 12 pounders, 900 round; 3 pounders, 200 round, 106 caſe.

Shot, caſe fixed to wooden bottoms, For howitz, 8 inch, 20; for mortars, 5 and a half inch, 80; 4 2 5ths of an inch, 80. Grape, iron bottoms, 24 pounders, 95; in bags, 18 pounders, 42; 10 inch mortar, 40.

Looſe ſhot. 24 pounders, 150; 18 pounders, 208.

39 ſheep-ſkins; 50 fathoms ſkid and parbuncle rope; 3 ſcales, 2 feet, braſs; 4 pair ſciſſars.

Shells. 10 inch, fixed 28, empty 74; 8 inch, fixed 15, empty 90; 5 and a half inch, fixed 21, empty 141; 4 2-5ths of an inch, fixed 40, empty 160.

6 Scrapers for ſhells; 3300 ſponge-tackles; 12 ſpades; 6 ſhovels; 2 tarpaulins; 10 tompions; 2 officers and 1 laboratory tents; 5790 tubes; 12 pounds twine; 30 priming-wires; 1 ſet braſs weights, from 4 lbs. to ½ of an ounce; 2 pounds worſted; 84 wads for 24 pounders.

For the uſe of the horſe department. 50 ſets large horſe-ſhoes, and 3200 nails for ditto.

For the uſe of the ſmith. 1 forge bellows, 1 anvil, with beek iron, 1 ſtanding vice, 1 tew iron, 1 coal-caſk.

Return of arms, and other articles, not included before.

134 tents, 9 markees, 8 horſemens tents, 9 wall-tents, 334 muſkets with bayonets, 103 cartouch boxes.

Publiſhed by order of congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, ſec.

ANNAPOLIS, *Auguſt 6.*

Letters by capt. Robinſon, in the ſchooner Swan, arrived at Philadelphia in 18 days from Martinique, adviſe, that the ſquadron under M. de la Mothe Piquet ſailed from Port-Royal (iſland of Martinique) the 30th June, having on board 2500 land forces, in order to attack the iſland of Grenada. Theſe letters further mention, that the governor and garriſon of that iſland capitulated the 4th July: that admiral Byron was returned from St. Kitts, and on the 2d, took general Grant with 3 or 4000 land forces, in 37 tranſports, with which he proceeded to defend or retake the iſland of St. Vincent's; he anchored the next day off that iſland, where hearing that count d'Eſtaing had ſailed for Grenada, the next day he weighed anchor and purſued them, and having landed his forces at the Gouyave, he offered battle to the French fleet; in the mean while general Grant having made three attacks on the French troops, was as often repulſed with loſs. The count found means to detach five ſhips of inferior force, blocked up the tranſport ſhips, and proceeded in order to give battle with the remainder of his fleet, which was equal in number to the 20 ſhips under admiral Byron's command, but rather inferior in the number of guns. The ſhock was violent and bloody. The count's ſhip in particular ſuffered more than any of the others, but he kept his wind, as the Engliſh ſhips were obliged to retire five mile to leeward, no doubt but the French flag rides triumphant in thoſe ſeas; it was reported that admiral Byron had loſt five of his ſhips, but as this is not accounted for, it cannot be credited till confirmed by more authentic accounts.

An ACT to revive and continue the late act of aſſembly to prevent diſtilling grain into ſpirit.

WHEREAS the preſent appearance of a ſhort crop of corn in ſeveral places within this ſtate, occaſioned by the want of rain, and other cauſes, have rendered it expedient and neceſſary to revive and continue the late act, entitled, An act to prevent diſtilling grain into ſpirit:

Be it therefore enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland, That the ſaid late act of aſſembly, from and after the fourteenth day of Auguſt next, ſhall and is hereby revived and ſhall be continued in full force and effect, until the fifteenth day of November then next; and all perſons offending againſt the ſaid act, after the time firſt above ſpecified, ſhall be liable and ſubject to all the penalties therein mentioned, in the ſame manner as if the act aforeſaid were hereby again particularly re-enacted, any law or cuſtom to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Paid

By the houſe of delegates, July 28, 1779: Read and aſſented to.
By order,
J. DUCKETT, cl. ho. del.

By the ſenate, July 30, 1779: Read and aſſented to:
By order,
H. RIDGELY, cl. ſen.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, July 28. 1779.

RESOLVED, That the following be entered as the reſolve of this houſe, viz.

RESOLVED, That for the future this houſe will not take into conſideration any petition from the inhabitants of any county or pariſh, relative to the impoſing any kind of taxes, or erecting any public buildings, or other matter, any way reſpecting the general intereſt of ſuch county or pariſh, or particular intereſt of any part thereof, unleſs it ſhall be made appear, that two months at leaſt before the offering ſuch petition to any perſon to be ſubſcribed, advertiſements were ſet up at all the churches, chapels, and court houſe, of the ſaid county, notifying the intention of offering ſuch petition to be ſubſcribed, in order to be preferred to this houſe, and that the ſame be publiſhed in the Maryland Gazette.

By order, J. DUCKETT, cl. ho. del.

1 Paid

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Wedneſday the 25th day of this inſtant, Auguſt, at the ſubſcriber's ſtore in Annapolis,

A PARCEL of HOUSHOLD FURNITURE, conſiſting of chairs, tables, feather-beds and bedſteads, carpets, pictures neatly framed and glazed, an eight-day clock, ſome china, &c. &c. The ſale to begin at 10 o'clock and continue till all are ſold. At ſame time will be ſold ſome negro women and children, boys and girls.

t. s. 1 JAMES DICK.

Elk, July 29, 1779.

WHEREAS various reports have been raiſed and propagated to prejudice my character as deputy quarter and forage-maſter-general to the eaſtern ſhore of the ſtate of Maryland, by ſome perſon or perſons unknown; let this ſerve to inform ſuch perſons, that if they will declare their allegations to the quarter or forage-maſters-general, or any public body properly authoriſed to take notice of the ſame, that though their charges ſhould prove groundleſs, which I truſt will be the caſe, I will thank and freely forgive them, as they may have been impoſed on, or intended it for a public good; but ſhould they continue thus to lurk behind the ſcene, and ſlanderouſly attack my character in the dark, by baſe inſinuations, not daring to ſtep forth and ſupport their charges, they may reſt aſſured that I will uſe my utmoſt endeavour to ſeek them out, and when found will treat them according to their demerit.

1 t o 6 Bottles H. HOLLINGSWORTH.

Auguſt 1, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given, that part of the inhabitants of Cæcil county intend to petition to the general aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, to paſs an act for the laying out a ſtraight road from the bridge at the Head of Elk, unto the end of the ſtraight road laid out ſome years ſince by the commiſſioners of Newcaſtle county at the boundary line, of which all perſons concerned are deſired to take notice. 10 & 13 Bottles

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GENERAL LOAN-OFFICE,
Philadelphia, July 19, 1779.

IN purſuance of the reſolve of congreſs of January 2d ult. reſpecting the emiſſions of continental bills of credit, dated May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, there have been deſtroyed in this office two millions three hundred and forty thouſand five hundred and thirty-one dollars of the emiſſions of May 20th, and one million five hundred and twelve thouſand two hundred and thirty-five dollars of the emiſſion of April 11th, amounting in the whole to three millions eight hundred and fifty-two thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-ſix dollars.

The ſeveral printers in the United States are requeſted to inſert the above advertiſement in their reſpective papers.

1 X FRANCIS HOPKINSON,
Treaſurer of loans.

IN obedience to HIS EXCELLENCY the COMMANDER IN CHIEF'S ORDERS, this day iſſued me, I do hereby, in the moſt explicit and poſitive terms, enjoin and require all perſons whatſoever, under the denomination of PRISONERS of WAR (who have either directly violated their paroles, by abſenting themſelves from within the enemy's lines, or who have neglected to return to their captivity, agreeable to the tenor of their paroles, and my former ſummons having rendered no ſufficient reaſon for ſuch delay) to repair inſtantly to the city of New-York, and there deliver themſelves up to the commiſſary-general of priſoners for the British army.—And I am further directed to inform them, that at the expiration of FORTY DAYS from the date hereof (in caſe of refuſal) the moſt effectual meaſures will be taken to enforce a compliance therewith, and if they are not to be found, their names and places of abode will be publiſhed in all the papers, as men who are inſenſible of the obligations of honour, or the ſufferings of their ASSOCIATES in captivity, which their miſconduct tends greatly to encreaſe.

Given at my office, at the head quarters of the army, this twelfth day of July, 1779.

1 X JOHN BEATTY,
Commiſſary-general of priſoners.

The printers in the different ſtates are requeſted to give the above an early publication.

July 26, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of ſix *ſieri facias*' iſſued from the general court, amounting in the whole to twenty eight hundred and thirty-ſix pounds, ten ſhillings, ſterling money, debt and damages, and alſo thirty-two pounds ſeventeen ſhillings and eight pence halfpenny, current money, there will be expoſed to ſale, by way of public vendue, on Tueſday the 31ſt day of Auguſt next, to the higheſt bidder, for ready caſh, at the late dwelling plantation of James Chalmers, late of Kent county, one thouſand acres of land, all adjoining the dwelling plantation, except one piece, which James Chalmers purchaſed of Henry Philips, which is near the other, all the ſaid land the property of the aforeſaid James Chalmers, and ſold to ſatisfy unto Thomas Gaſſaway and Benjamin Harwood, ſucceſſors of John Clapham and William Eddis, their ſeveral debts, damages, and coſts, agreeable to the judgments obtained by the aforeſaid Thomas Gaſſaway and Benjamin Harwood againſt the aforeſaid James Chalmers, before the judges of the general court, held at Talbot county court-houſe on the ſecond Tueſday of April laſt.

w3 2 KINVIN WROTH,
Sub-ſheriff of Kent county.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Montgomery county, July 28, 1779.

RAN away laſt night from the ſubſcriber, a likely mulatto ſlave named SANGO, about five feet high, wears his own hair, which he keeps combed; he appears to be about twenty years of age, is very ſenſible and active: he had on a claret coloured cloth coat, red cloth waiſtcoat, country linen ſhirt and breeches, pretty much worn, thread ſtockings, country made ſhoes and braſs buckles, a caſtor hat, which he generally wears cocked up; he has taken with him a country fulled coat of a drab colour. It is probable he may ſteal a horſe, and make either for camp or the Carolinas. Any perſon who will take up the ſaid fellow, and ſecure him that the owner may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges if brought home.

3w 2 X JAMES PERRY.

N.B. I underſtand that he frequently declared, ſome little time before he went off, that ſome body had offered him a conſiderable ſum and find him a horſe to go off with him; I am apprehenſive he has embraced the offer, and it is likely the perſon intends to make ſale of him.

Annapolis, July 22, 1779.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will ſit to do buſineſs in the committee-room, every day, from half paſt two till four in the afternoon, during the preſent ſeſſion of the general aſſembly.

3 Signed by order of the committee,
ARCHIBALD GOLDER, clerk.

CAME to the plantation of RICHARD BENNETT HALL, in Prince-George's county, ſome time in May, a BAY MARE, branded S L. The owner may have her again, on proving property and paying charges.

w3 3 X

Annapolis, July 15, 1779.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, on the 7th inſtant,

A LARGE bright bay GELDING, about 14½ hands high, branded on the near buttock L G. There are ſome ſaddle marks, he has two white feet, is ſhod all round, trots very hard, and has a ſwitch tail. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and brings him, or ſecures him, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall receive, if taken within this ſtate, fifty dollars, and if out of the ſtate, one hundred dollars, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

4 JOSEPH SELBY.

STOPPED, on being offered for SALE,

B A SILVER TABLE SPOON, marked W M maker's mark E B. The owner may have it again, on proving property and paying charges, by applying to the printer.

3 X

Belvoir, July 10, 1779.

THERE are at the plantation of ELIZABETH SCOTT, about ſeven miles from Annapolis, one black and four white SHEEP and one LAMB, each with one ear crop't. The owner may have them again on proving property and paying charges.

3 X

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN, at the OLD PRINTING-OFFICE in *Charles-Street.*